

1. Who said "If there is no opposition there is no democracy"?  
a. B.R.Ambedkar                      **b. Sir Ivor Jennings**  
c. Jai Prakash Narayan              d. Morarji Desai
2. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the Indian Constitution?  
**a. 3**                      b. 4                      c. 5                      d. 6
3. How many languages are recognized by the Indian Government?  
a. 17                      b. 18                      c. 21                      d. 12  
**Note: 22 languages**
4. The Second General Election was held in  
a. 1956                      **b. 1957**                      c. 1958                      d. 1960
5. Who formed D.M.K.?  
a. Periyar                      **b. Annadurai**  
c. Karunanithi                      d. Anbalazhagan
6. The name of the union is India or  
a. Hindutatan                      **b. Bharat**  
c. Bharatavarsha                      d. None of these
7. The Lok sabha enjoys a term of five years from the date of  
a. Its election                      b. Republic  
c. Independence Day                      **d. Its first session**
8. An appeal against the decision of the District Court lies with  
a. Senior Sub-Judge Court                      b. Munsif Court  
**c. High Court**                      d. None of these
9. The official language of Jammu and Kashmir is  
a. **Urdu**                      b. Arabic  
c. English                      d. Kashmiri
10. Who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation?  
a. Minicipal Chairman                      **b. Minicipal Commissioner**  
c. Mayor                      d. Governor
11. One of the founders of Justice Party was  
**a. P.T. Rajan**                      b. K. Kamaraj  
c. C.N. Annadurai                      d. Bhaktavasalam
12. The Constitution of India was adopted on  
a. 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1947                      b. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950  
**c. 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949**                      d. 11<sup>th</sup> January, 1948
13. How many representatives are being sent by the union territories to the Lok sabha?  
a. 10                      **b. 20**                      c. 25                      d. 45
14. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India directs State Government to organize Village Panchayat?  
a. Article 51                      **b. Article 40**                      c. Article 48                      d. Article 32
15. The President of India is elected for  
**a. life**                      b. 4 years                      c. 5 years                      d. 6 years
16. In the Lok Sabha who discharges the duties of the Speaker during his absence?  
a. Vice-President                      b. Home Minister  
c. Finance Minster                      **d. Deputy Speaker**
17. MISA was passed in

- a. 1950                      b. 1963                      c. 1970                      **d. 1971**
18. Prime Minister of India is  
a. the leader of the Rajya sabha    b. the leader of the Lok sabha  
c. the leader of the masses                      **d. none of them**
19. The retirement age of a Supreme court Judge is  
a. 60 years                      b. 62 years                      c. 64 years                      **d. 65 years**
20. Which one of the following languages is not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?  
a. Urdu                      b. Sanskrit                      **c. English**                      d. Sindhi
21. In which conference, in the year 1944, the justice Party was reorganized into Dravidar Kazhagam?  
a. Madras                      b. Kancheepuram                      c. Madurai                      **d. Salem**
22. Which of the following Indian States has a separate status in the constitution?  
a. Sikkim                      **b. Jammu and Kashmir**  
c. Mizoram                      d. Goa
23. The 'Trio' who Constituted Constituent Assembly were  
**a. Nehru, Patel and Ambedkar**                      b. Nehru, Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad  
c. Gandhi, Ambedkar and Patel                      d. Ambedkar, Rajaji and Patel
24. The Indian constitution is  
a. medium size                      b. very small  
**c. the biggest constitution in the world**                      d. not a written constitution
25. The main features of fundamental rights are that.  
I. They are not absolute and are subject to certain restriction  
II. they are enforceable through the courts.  
III. they are available to all persons residing in India.  
IV. they can be suspended during emergencies.  
Select the correct answer using the following codes:  
a. I, II and III                      b. I, III and IV                      c. II, III and IV                      **d. I, II and IV**
26. The following rights are available to Indian citizens as well as to the foreigners residing in Indian territory.  
I. Right to equality  
II. Right against exploitation  
III. Right to personal liberty  
IV. Right to Constitutional remedies  
Select the correct answer using the following codes:  
a. I, II and III                      **b. II, III and IV**                      c. I, II and IV                      d. I, III and IV
27. How many times has the president declared financial emergency to the country so far?  
a. Once                      b. Twice                      c. Thrice                      **d. Never**
28. The tenure of office of the Indian president  
**a. 5 years**                      b. 7 years                      c. 10 years                      d. 8 years
29. How long will the Prime Minister of India remain in office?  
a. Till the president wants him to remain so  
**b. Till he enjoys the confidence of the majority the house**  
c. Till he remains as a member of the parliament  
d. Till he wishes to remain in office
30. Who was chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?  
a. Rajendra Prasad                      **b. B.R. Ambedkar**  
c. Jawaharlal Nehru                      d. Vallabhai Patel

31. The President of India is elected by the  
a. Chief Justice of Supreme court      b. Prime Minister  
c. Vice-President      **d. Elected members of both the Houses Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly**
32. The present strength of Indian Lok sabha is  
a. 500      b. 430      c. 552      **d. 545**
33. Who presides over the joint sittings of the two Houses of Parliament?  
a. The President      b. The Vice-President  
c. The Nominee of the President      **d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
34. Maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha comes from  
a. Andra Pradesh      b. Bihar  
**c. Uttar Pradesh**      d. West Bengal
35. The Judges of the Supreme Court are  
**a. appointed by the President**      b. elected by the Parliament  
c. appointed by the Prime Minister      d. appointed by the Chief Justice of India
36. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community are nominated by the president of the Lok sabha?  
**a. 2**      b. 4      c. 6      d. 8
37. When was the constitution of India first amended after adoption?  
a. 1954      b. 1959      c. 1950      **d. 1951**
38. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by  
**a. The President**      b. The Defence Minister  
c. The Finance Minister      d. The Prime Minister
39. The first General Elections in Independent India were held in the year  
a. 1948      b. 1950      **c. 1952**      d. 1956
40. According to the Governor of India Act, 1935 elections were held for the provincial legislature in  
a. 1935      b. 1936      **c. 1937**      d. 1938
41. Who was the Vice-President of India?  
a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad      **b. Dr.RadhaKrishnan**  
c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel      d. V.V.Giri
42. Who of the following can amend the fundamental rights granted by the constituted of India?  
a. The President      b. The Supreme court  
**c. The Parliament**      d. None of these
43. The main function(s) of the collector is (are)  
a. revenue function      b. law and order function  
c. development function      **d. all of these**
44. The institution of local government has flourished in India since  
a. 1980's      **b. time immemorial**      c. 1890's      d. 1687
45. The parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list  
a. if the supreme Court of India gives authority to the parliament of India in this regard  
b. if the President issues an order authorizing it to do so  
**c. if the Rajya sabha passes a resolution by two-third of its members declaring it expedient to legislate on a state matter in the national interest**  
d. none of these
46. Who was the Indian Prime Minister's special envoy to meet the king of Nepal during the time of emergency?  
a. V.P.Singh      **b. Karan Singh**

- c. Charan Singh d. Arjun Singh
47. 'Prostitution' is made as an offence by the
  - a. Hindu Marriage Act b. Prohibition Act
  - c. **Suppression Immoral Traffic Act** d. Succession Act
48. The problem of scheduled caste are reduced by
  - a. temple entry b. **untouchability removal act**
  - c. reservation policy of the government d. education
49. The constitution of India was adopted on
  - a. **November 26, 1949** b. January 26, 1950
  - c. August 14, 1947 d. none of these
50. Which one of the following id not a fundamental right?
  - a. **Right to property** b. Right to freedom of religion
  - c. Right to freedom of speech d. Right to equality
51. Directive Principles are
  - a. **non-enforceable by law** b. non-negotiable
  - c. negotiable d. enforceable by law
52. Which is the large committee of the Indian Parliament?
  - a. The Public Accounts Committee b. **The Estimate Committee**
  - c. The Committee on Public Undertakings d. The Committee on petitions
53. How many members can be nominated by the President for the Rajya sabha?
  - a. 2 members b. 9 members c. **12 members** d. 20 members
54. 93<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment deals with
  - a. size of the ministry b. separate commission for SC
  - c. Compulsory education for the children d. **reservation in higher education**
55. At present the maximum strength of Lok sabha is
  - a. **545 members** b. 555 members
  - c. 565 members d. 575 members
56. Under which Provision of the Article of the constitution, the President is required to appoint Finance Commission?
  - a. Article 320 b. **Article 280** c. Article 365 d. Article 325
57. The industrial tribunals are considered of a person of the rank of
  - a. Supreme Court Judge b. Chief Justice of Supreme court
  - c. **High Court Judge** d. Sessions Court Judges
58. Match List I with List II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| a. Executive authority of the President | 1. Article 56 |
| b. Tenure of the President              | 2. Article 55 |
| c. Election of the President            | 3. Article 61 |
| d. Impeachment of the President         | 4. Article 53 |
|   | 5. Article 54 |

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
<b>a.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>b.</b>	4	2	1	5
<b>c.</b>	4	1	2	3
<b>d.</b>	4	5	3	2

59. Match List I with List II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:

- | List I             | List II                       |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Union List      | 1. Criminal law and procedure |
| b. State List      | 2. Defence                    |
| c. Concurrent List | 3. Public order and Police    |

Codes:

- |           | a        | b        | c        |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a.        | 1        | 2        | 3        |
| b.        | 2        | 1        | 3        |
| <b>c.</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> |
| d.        | 3        | 2        | 1        |

60. In the year 1974, which of the following Governments passed state autonomy resolution?  
 a. Jammu and Kashmir                      b. Bihar  
 c. Uttar Pradesh                              **d. Tamil Nadu**
61. The total strength of Rajya sabha in Tamilnadu is  
 a. 12                                      b. 14                                      c. 16                                      **d. 18**
62. How many reserved Parliamentary Constituencies are there in Tamilnadu?  
 a. 4                                      b. 5                                      c. 6                                      **d. None of these**
63. In the year 1926  
 a. Justice party formed its Ministry                                      b. All India Congress meeting was held in Madras  
 c. Dravidian Tamil weekly was started                                      **d. None of these**
64. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?  
 a. Equality of opportunity                                      - Article 16  
 b. Right to association                                      - Article 19  
**c. Right to protection of life and liberty**                                      - **Article 22**  
 d. Right against exploitation                                      - Article 24
65. How many times the preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended?  
**a. Once**                                      b. Twice                                      c. Thrice                                      d. Never
66. The strength of Legislative Council members shall not be less than  
 a. 20                                      b. 25                                      **c. 40**                                      d. 30
67. Match List I with List II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:

- | List I                             | List II       |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. Modernisation of civil service  | 1. Wellesley  |
| b. Recruitment of civil servants   | 2. Atckison   |
| c. Training of civil servants      | 3. Cornwallis |
| d. Classification of civil service | 4. Macaulay   |

Codes:

- |           | a        | b        | c        | d        |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a.        | 2        | 3        | 4        | 1        |
| <b>b.</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> |
| c.        | 4        | 3        | 2        | 1        |
| d.        | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        |

68. The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India was borrowed from  
 a. Government of India Act, 1935                                      b. USSR  
 c. USA                                      **d. Weimar Constitution of Germany**
69. Indian Federalism is  
**a. centralized federation**                                      b. pure federation

- c. decentralized federation      d. none of these
70. The final work of UPSC in recruitment process is  
a. selection      b. appointment  
c. **certification**      d. placement
71. Panchayat Raj institutions depends for fund mainly on  
a. Local express      b. Property taxes  
c. **Government finance**      d. Special taxes
72. Directive Principles of State Policy were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to  
a. ensure Democratic Government      b. **establish Welfare State**  
c. raise the living standard of weaker sections      d. provide a strong State Government
73. In which year for the first time was no-confidence motion moved in the Parliament  
a. 1960      b. **1963**      c. 1964      d. 1967
74. Financial Emergency can be declared under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.  
a. Article 356      b. **Article 360**      c. Article 352      d. Article 350
75. Both the Centre and the States can legislate on the subjects mentioned in the  
a. State List      b. Union List      c. **Concurrent List**      d. All of these
76. The demand for ending the special status of Jammu and Kashmir gained momentum after  
a. **the enactment of Jammu and Kashmir Settlement Bill 1982**  
b. the death of Lal Bahadur Sahastri  
c. the resignation of Swaran Singh  
d. the infiltration of militants from Pakistan
77. The man and women of different religions could legally marry under  
a. Hindu Marriage Act      b. **Special Marriage Act**  
c. Christian Marriage Act      d. Muslim Marriage Act
78. The most important feature of a Federation is  
a. Unicameral legislature      b. **Division of powers**  
c. Judicial review      d. Separation of powers
79. The main purpose for the grant of Fundamental Rights to the Indian citizens is  
a. to establish a democratic government      b. **to protect individual liberty**  
c. to ensure independence of Judiciary      d. to establish socialist society
80. The election of the office of the President is conducted by  
a. the Speaker of the Lok sabha      b. the Secretary General of the Parliament  
c. the Chief Justice of India      d. **the Election Commission of India**
81. In the Rajya sabha the states have been given seats on the basis of  
a. equal representation      b. **their population**  
c. population and economic position      d. present economic status
82. The first constitutional Amendment was made in the year  
a. 1950      b. **1951**      c. 1952      d. 1958
83. Part VI of the Constitution of India is applicable to all the state except  
a. Bihar      b. West Bengal      c. **Jammu and Kashmir**      d. Haryana
84. The constitutional status of the Indian Republic on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 was  
a. Democratic Republic      b. **Sovereign Democratic Republic**  
c. Sovereign Socialist Secular Republic      d. Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
85. The council of Ministers consists of  
a. The Prime Minister, the President, the Vice-President & other ministers  
b. **The Prime Minister and other Ministers**  
c. The Prime Minister and the President



- d. None of them
86. Collector is  
a. District Census Officer                      b. District Magistrate  
c. District Election Officer                      d. **All of them**
87. The ordinance converting the Chief Election Commission from single member to a multimember body was made in  
a. 1990                      b. 1992                      c. **1993**                      d. 1994
88. The Articles dealing with language of the states are  
a. Articles 354 to 374                      b. Articles 342 to 362  
c. **Articles 354 to 347**                      d. None of these
89. Sarkaria Commission was setup to review the relation between  
a. the Prime Minister and the President                      b. the Executive and the Judiciary  
c. the Legislature and the Executive                      d. **the Centre and the States**
90. In Consumer Courts  
a. there is oral arguments only  
b. there is written arguments only  
c. **there are written arguments supported by oral arguments**  
d. all of these
91. How many representatives are sent to the Lok sabha from Tamil Nadu?  
a. 36                      b. 37                      c. 38                      d. **39**
92. Which authority conducts the elections of local bodies?  
a. **State election Commission**                      b. Central Election Commission  
c. District Election Board                      d. Observers
93. The Governor of a state can be removed from office by  
a. **the President**                      b. the Prime Minister  
c. the Home Minister                      d. the Chief Minister
94. What is the minimum age prescribed for membership to the Lok sabha?  
a. 21years                      b. **25 years**                      c. 30 years                      d. 35 years
95. The High Court of a state is directly under the  
a. President of India                      b. Governor of the State  
c. Union Parliament                      d. **Supreme Court of India**
96. Which is the National languages of India?  
a. **Hindi**                      b. English                      c. Marathi                      d. Sindhi
97. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of India for a term of  
a. 5 years                      b. 3 years                      c. 2 years                      d. **None of these**
98. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not?  
a. The President of India                      b. **The Speaker of the Lok sabha**  
c. The Chairman of the Rajya sabha                      d. The Chief Justice of India
99. The status of the Planning Commission is  
a. Legal                      b. **Advisory**                      c. Constitutional                      d. Executive
100. What is the lower age limit for a girl's marriage according to the Act passed?  
a. 16 years                      b. 21 years                      c. **18 years**                      d. 20 years